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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Friday,	7	11 4	50
5 Saturday,	7	10 4	50
6 Sunday,	7	10 4	50
7 Monday,	7	9 4	51
8 Tuesday,	7	9 4	51
9 Wednesday	7	8 4	52
10 Thursday,	7	8 4	52

For January, 1839.

	d.	h.	m.	
Last	7	3	54	afts.
New	15	9	42	morn'n
First	22	6	7	morn.
Full	29	10	30	morn'n

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, held in the Methodist Church, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 10th Dec. 1838, on motion of Col. Robert Macnamara the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders was unanimously elected President and Gen. James Cook, of the County of Davie, and John Winslow, of the County of Cumberland, were appointed Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared and took their seats as members of the Convention:

From the County of

Anson.—John A. McRae, James M. Waddell, John Myers.

Ashe & Wilkes.—Edmund Jones, James M. Dula.

Buncombe.—Alexander F. Gaston, W. W. Avery, Erwin.

Burke.—Richard Gillespie, Isaac Wright, Joseph Richardson.

Cumberland.—Thomas L. Clingman, Phillip Brittain, J. Patton.

Chatham.—W. R. Hall, F. J. Hill, John H. Manning.

Chowan.—Willie A. Blount, Joshua Taylor, Thomas C. Freeman, John J. Hanks, Henry J. Gilliam, J. McWilliams, J. O'K. Williams, William Blount.

Craven.—W. W. Cherry, George B. Holly, James Green.

Edgecombe.—Dr. M. M. Orr, Joseph G. Farr, A. Rankin.

Guilford.—James W. Bryan, Bridges Arundel, John Rumley.

Granville.—N. J. Palmer, L. A. Gwinn, James Hunt, Levi Walker.

Gates.—R. Fawcett, Jonathan Hobbs, Thomas Albright, M. Q. Waddell, J. S. Guthrie, Thomas Cragg.

Halifax.—Col. S. S. Biddle, S. Hyman, W. Haywood, T. P. Burgwin.

Cumberland.—L. D. Henry, E. L. Winslow, E. Dudley, John Hooke, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Wilkinson, John Winslow, J. W. Sandford, Jonathan Evans, Dr. John McKay, Dr. T. N. Carnston, Dr. A. Murchison.

Jones.—J. W. Thomas, Joseph Spargin, William Harris.

Davie.—Gen. James Cook.

Iredell.—R. K. Speed, Whitmel Stallings, Statesville.—Dr. John R. Herndon, Dr. J. T. Allison, James Cooper, H. G. Pittard, Samuel S. Harvey, J. T. Downey.

Guilford.—Dr. John A. Foulkes, Andrew Lindsay, L. L. Smith, James Brannock, M. McLean, J. Lindsay, Abram Clapp.

Hertford.—Kenneth Rayner, James Grimes.

Hyde.—Riley Murray, H. W. Gibbs, Tilman Swindell.

Johnston.—Ashly Sanders, John Atkinson, James Leach, Josiah O. Watson.

Lincoln.—William Hoggins.

Lenoir.—John C. Washington, Henry F. Hood, James B. Whitefield, James W. Coxe.

Montgomery.—Dr. John H. Montgomery, Thomas Pemberton, William Harris, Edward McLean.

Moore.—William Murchison.

New Hanover.—L. H. Marstellar, Jeremiah Smith, W. H. Haywood, jr. & J. De Rossett, Wm. H. Wright, A. A. Brown, F. C. Hill.

Orange.—Hugh M'Queen, James Norwood.

Person.—John Barnett, Benjamin Sumner.

Randolph.—Jesse Walker, Jonathan Worth, Benj. Swain, J. E. Leach, Gen. Hosser, J. M. A. Craig, Jesse Harper, Jonathan Redding, Zebulon Rush, W. B. Lane.

Rowan.—Col. Robert Macnamara, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, J. M. McConnahey, Charles Parker, C. K. Wheeler, Dr. B. Austin, Dr. Samuel Lemly.

Rockingham.—Col. P. Scales.

Rutherford.—W. E. Mills, J. H. Bedford, W. T. Miller.

Tyrrel.—H. G. Spruill.

Wake.—William Boylan, W. R. Gales, Gen. E. Dodgen, Alfred Jones, R. M. Saunders, Willie Whitaker, John W. Harris, James B. Shepard, Thomas Loring, Thomas J. Lemay, John H. Bryan, C. F. M. Garnet, Johnson Busbee, Allen Rogers, Richard Smith.

Washington.—David C. Gaither, John D. Bennet, John B. Chesson, Taylor H. Walker.

Wayne.—Willis Hall, James Griswald, Dr. S. A. Andrews, A. Borden, John W. Bryant, Joseph Powell Jones, Gen. D. Driscoll.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, Major William Gibbs McNeill, and his assistant engineer, Mr. J. H. Dickerson, were unanimously invited to take seats as members of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, Gen. James Owen, President of the Wilmington & Halifax Rail Road; and, on motion of Mr. Burgwin, Hon. W. B. Shepard; and, on motion of Mr. J. Seawell Jones, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, were invited to take seats as members of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Henry, a committee, denominated the General Committee, consisting of 13 Delegates, one from each Congressional District, were appointed by the Chair. The President appointed the following delegates:

E. L. Winslow, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Dr. M. M. Orr, Taylor H. Walker, Gen. Edmund Jones, Thomas L. Clingman, Col. Robert Macnamara, Jeremiah Lippett, Dr. J. A. Foulkes, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. W. B. Shepard, George Holley, James W. Bryan.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McRae and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of this Convention.

The following Delegates compose the Committee:

John A. McRae, Hugh M'Queen, Thomas L. Clingman, F. C. Hill, and Dr. Andrews.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Caswell and Person counties in regard to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and to the improvement of the Dan and Roanoke rivers were read; and, on motion of Mr. Clingman, referred to the General Committee.

On motion of Mr. James Shepard, Mr. Herron, assistant Engineer on the Raleigh and Gaston Road; and, on motion of Mr. Ja. Seawell Jones, Col. Joyner were invited to take seats in this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Edwin G. Reed and William Beard, of Person: Thomas H. Willie, and Russel Kingsbury, of Granville; John H. Haughton, Robt. Smith, and Benj. Houze, of Chatham; and Dr. John McKay, of Cumberland.

Mr. McRae, from the committee of five, to draft rules for the government of the Convention, made a report, which was amended, on motion of Mr. Gaston, by adding thereto the following resolution, and adopted:

Resolved, That each county represented in this Convention be entitled to as many votes as they are entitled to members in the House of Commons—provided that each county shall be entitled to one vote.

The following resolutions was offered by Mr. Herndon, and, on his motion, referred to the General Committee:

Whereas, we believe it to be of vital importance to the State of North Carolina to take some efficient measures to foster and stimulate the enterprize of her citizens so as to enable them to attain that degree of wealth and prosperity at home, in search of which they are now compelled to emigrate to the new States: and whereas, we sincerely believe that nothing will contribute more to secure that object than a judicious system of Internal Improvement: Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we deem it consistent with justice and good policy, that proper aid should be extended first to those works now in progress, by giving the credit of the State to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for $500,000, on such conditions and under such restrictions as the Legislature may, in their wisdom deem best—and by advancing to the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company the instalments due by the State, without waiting for the payment of them due by individuals.

Resolved 2. That we believe it to be highly expedient and therefore respectfully recommend it to the General Assembly, to take on the part of the State three fourths of the stock in the Rail Road from Fayetteville west; and two-fifths of the stock in the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road.

Mr. Bennet offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee of thirteen:

Whereas, an important crisis has arrived in the affairs of the State, in which every enlightened citizen should feel a deep and lively interest; and whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the hitherto sectional jealousies existing in our Legislative Councils have prevented the co-operation of the members thereof in works of Internal Improvement within the limits of our State; and whereas, we believe that such a feeling is only calculated to retard our prosperity and tarnish the honor of our State: Be it therefore

Resolved, 1st. That our Legislative bodies should regard solely the interests of the State at large—lay aside forever the feeling of entire sectional interest, as tending to frustrate in their deliberations every scheme proposed for the advancement, prosperity and enlightenment of the people.

Resolved, 2d. That, as there must be a commencement in all efforts for improvement, those works which will enure most to the benefit of the State at large, should be first undertaken.

Resolved, 3d. That this Convention do recommend, among other works of Internal Improvement in which the State should take a zealous interest, the opening of Nagshead Inlet, at the foot of Albemarle Sound.

Resolved, 4th. That in the opinion of this Convention, the opening of said Inlet, when completed, will be a great source of revenue to all who should embark capital in the enterprise, we therefore recommend it to the consideration of the General Assembly, as a work in which the funds of the State may be profitably invested.

Resolved, 5th. That our Legislature will, in the opinion of this Convention, act in conformity to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State, by requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lay this subject before their respective bodies, that Congress may consider whether the opening of said Inlet ought not to be regarded as a work of National Concern, and assist in its completion.

Mr. Arundel offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the General Committee inquire into the expediency of recommending to the Legislature the passing of an act to construct a Rail Road from some point on Beaufort Harbor, and running in a direct line thence to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and extending to said road the patronage of the State.

Mr. Lippett offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Haywood, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared and presented to the Legislature, asking for the passage of a law establishing limited partnerships.

Dr. Andrews offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the attention of the General Committee to the expediency of building a Rail Road from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to the city of Raleigh over the route surveyed by the United States Engineer in 1834, and recommending it to the General Assembly for the patronage of the State.

Mr. Scales offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee of thirteen:

Whereas, the present condition of North Carolina imperiously demands that some scheme of internal improvement should be adopted that would tend to the general interest and benefit of the State; and whereas, a large portion of this State is represented in this Convention: Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the expediency of incorporating a Rail Road from Henderson Depot, or such other point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road as they in their wisdom may deem most expedient, to some point on the Charleston and Louisville Rail Road in the south-western part of this State.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to said incorporation Banking privileges.

Mr. M'Queen offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That in providing facilities for the Commercial relief of the people of this State, it is expedient to construct a Rail Road leading from the extreme Western Counties, by the way of Fayetteville to Beaufort.

Mr. Leach offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature a Central Rail Road, commencing at Beaufort, running west to Raleigh; and thence a good turnpike road continuing westward, to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston road.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Whereas, this Convention deem that the facilities afforded for the cheap and safe transportation of produce and merchandize from one section of a country to another, are among the surest and most durable sources of a nation's prosperity; and as it is universally conceded that these facilities are offered in a pre-eminent degree by a free water navigation:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Convention do respectfully recommend to the Legislature to appropriate $5000 for the proper and thorough survey of the Neuse and Trent rivers. The survey of each to commence at their confluence and terminating at Smithfield on the Neuse, and Trenton on the Trent; and that this Convention do recommend to the said honorable body, to appropriate the sum of $50,000 from the funds of the State, for the purpose of carrying into effect such measures as the engineer employed to survey these rivers may advise for removing the obstructions in these rivers, and otherwise rendering them navigable for steamboats of three and four feet draught of water throughout the year.

Mr. Avery offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect the Louisville and Cincinnati Road at the most eligible point.

Mr. Murchison offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend the revival of the charter of the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company, and a subscription on the part of the State of two-fifths of the capital stock of the same.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow ten o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Convention met according to adjournment. The following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Patrick Hamilton of Granville, Gen. W. Collier, John E. Beeton, John A. Green, David B. Everitt, of Wayne, and H. W. Husted of Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the committee of thirteen were discharged from the further consideration of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Caswell and Person counties, in relation to the improvement of the Dan and Roanoke Rivers.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the above proceedings were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Mr. Palmer, Dr. Herndon, Col. Scales, and Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Sumner.

Gen. Cook offered the following resolution; which was, on his motion referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the General Committee enquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from the most eligible point on the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road by Fayetteville, to a point on the Yadkin River above the mouth of Abbett's Creek; and from thence, by two lateral branches, one through the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, and the other to Wilkesboro'—also that the said Committee enquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from some other point on said Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road, by or near the city of Raleigh, to connect with the above-mentioned Rail Road at or near Evan's Ferry, on Deep River, in Chatham County.

Mr. Sumner offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Whereas, the construction of a turnpike, commencing at Henderson on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, through the Counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes, and terminating at the Blue Ridge, would afford to the planters and farmers of those and the contiguous counties facilities for the transportation of their produce to market, greatly superior to those now engaged, would expedite the conveyance of the mail in that direction, would highly promote the convenience and comfort of travellers to and from the West—furnishing a safer, more expeditious and less expensive route, and would moreover yield to the constructor a certain, and in all probability, a large profit upon the capital invested.

Resolved, therefore, That the construction of said turnpike be earnestly recommended to the consideration of the Legislature, as a work proper to be executed by the State.

Mr. McQueen offered the following resolution which was referred to the committee of thirteen:

Resolved, That the general committee of 13 be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road by the way of Haywood, in Chatham, and Carthage, Moore county, to Columbia, in South Carolina; and that they also enquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road leading by the way of Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, and Greensborough, to Salem.

Mr. J. H. Bryan from the General Committee of thirteen, presented the following report, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Gaston, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday.

The General Committee to whom were referred the various Resolutions upon the subject of Internal Improvement, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given to those propositions as much consideration as their very limited time would permit; and have been extremely desirous, if possible, to blend them together so as to form a harmonious whole. Before, however, they express any opinion upon the merits of any of these schemes, they deem it due to the State, to the Legislature, and to the Convention, to state, that they regard a discussion of the merits of any system of improvement premature and idle, before the ways and means are provided for carrying the same into effect. Your Committee, therefore, consider it of indispensable importance that this question should be at once met and settled by the competent authority. If the State of North Carolina contemplates, and intends to pursue, with earnestness and efficiency, a system of Internal Improvement commensurate with the wants and wishes of her people, the State of North Carolina must do as her sister States who have achieved success in this noble pursuit have done; she must borrow money, or in some mode pledge her faith and credit to promote the enterprise.

These works which would redound so greatly to her wealth and power, we believe, cannot be effected by mere individual contributions: they require the impress of State power, patronage and influence. We have been deliberating long enough—the time for action, for prompt, vigorous and united action has come. Money is the great lever by which the huge mass must be moved: we have science and skill to guide and direct the motion. It seems to your committee that with regard to works now in progress inasmuch as the State has the strongest assurance of their utility, and as the property of her citizens has been largely invested therein, a claim strongly founded in enlightened policy requires that they should be aided and sustained.—Among the most prominent works of this description are the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads. The State has already, with a wise and liberal policy, made a large investment in the Wilmington road; and your committee unanimously concur in opinion with our Governor, that the remaining instalment of State subscription should be at once paid, without waiting for the corresponding payment by the individual corporators. Your committee have learned that a memorial is now before the Legislature, in which the Raleigh and Gaston Road have solicited in some mode the aid of the State; and they would respectfully recommend in like manner that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. These objects may be accomplished by the State without resort to any extraordinary taxation, and without the burden being felt by her citizens.

There are other great contemplated improvements which interest large sections of the State, and are so magnificent and costly as to be beyond the reach of individual enterprize. We allude to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the projected Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, and the construction of a Rail Road from the Port of Beaufort to unite with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Your committee need not, to show the importance of the first mentioned, advert to the great natural resources of the region which it would penetrate, abounding in all the materials of national wealth, from the ruddy gold to the more useful iron; and also abundantly provided with all the means for bringing into action a vast mechanical power. The Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound has been repeatedly surveyed and examined, both by scientific and practical men who unite in opinion that it is practicable, and that it would be of such great utility as to commend itself strongly both to the Federal and State Legislatures.—Without disparagement to the other Ports of the State, your committee believe that in depth of water, facility of ingress and egress, security from storms, and salubrity, the Port of Beaufort is unrivalled. Its great importance was fully tested during the last war, when it afforded harbor and protection to the largest class of privateers with their prizes, and when it was the resort of neutral ships for the purposes of commerce. Added to this, your Committee entertain the hope that it will receive the favorable attention of the General Government as a naval station, which would greatly enhance its value to the State.—Your Committee unanimously recommend these works for the aid and patronage of the State, and believe that at least four-fifths of their cost would have to be defrayed by the Public Treasury.

In reviewing the works which, compared with these, must be considered minor works, and which have been referred to them, your committee would recommend the following:

The revival of the charter of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Rail Road, and a public aid of two-fifths of the stock.

The incorporation of a company to construct a road from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, from a point near Waynesborough, to Raleigh, and an aid of two-fifths.

The survey of Neuse river, with a view to its adaptation to steam navigation, from Newbern to the head of boat navigation.

Your committee have thus endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon them. They can hardly hope to have given general satisfaction: they could wish that every section and neighborhood of the State should participate in the advantages of a liberal and munificent system of internal improvement; but they believe that this must be the work of time and of gradual development. They will naturally be thrown off from the larger trunks as the branches of a vigorous oak, while a hasty and forced culture might bring with it a sickly existence and premature decay.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend that a select committee be appointed to communicate these views to the Legislature either by memorial or otherwise, as may be most acceptable to that honorable body.

JOHN H. BRYAN, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Haywood, ordered that a committee of three be appointed, to estimate and report the present available funds of the State; what sum it will be necessary for the State to borrow in order to foster Internal Improvement according to the plan reported by the committee of thirteen, and estimate as well as they can the probable cost of each of the works recommended by the report. The committee under that motion, consists of Messrs. Haywood, E. L. Winslow, and W. B. Shepard.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

(To be continued.)

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for the payment of Pensions in the year in which the Legislature shall not sit; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Carson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Revenue laws; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The bill to establish the county of Cleveland, was rejected—Yeas 21, Nays 27.

The bill to amend the Militia Laws of this State, was amended, on the motions of Mr. Dockery and Mr. Reid, read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to issue certain grants for lands sold at the late sale of Cherokee land, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Albright offered a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to allow slaves to pray or exhort in public assemblies, which was rejected.

Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Weights and Measures, reported a bill concerning Weights and Measures, adopted by Resolution of Congress as a standard throughout the United States, which was read the first time and passed.

The bill making compensation to Wardens of the Poor, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes was taken up and amended. Mr. Wilson moved its indefinite postponement, but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Wilson from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to give effect to the Re-

vised Statutes, as the same have been published, which was read the first time and passed.

Bills presented:—By Mr. Dockery, a bill to prevent free negroes and slaves from trafficking in spirituous liquors; by Mr. Baker, a bill limiting the time in which titles to lands heretofore entered and paid for, may be perfected. Read first time.

The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, was postponed indefinitely, 37 to 10.

Mr. Carson from the joint select Committee on the Resolution concerning the failure of Sheriffs to make returns of the votes for Governor, reported a Resolution acquitting the delinquents, which was read and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Morehead from the Judiciary committee, to whom a Resolution on the subject was referred; reported a bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed about the person of individuals. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cherry, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom a Resolution was referred enquiring into the propriety of amending the law in relation to the number of Jurors to be drawn for the County and Superior Courts, reported a bill to amend the 27th section of an Act concerning Courts of Justice, &c. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Holt,

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks enquire into the condition of those Institutions, in which the State is interested, so far as regards their paying specie for their bills when presented—the amount of bills they have issued at different branches and agencies—where made payable, and what facilities they furnish different sections of the State in obtaining a supply of specie change.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to instruct the Committee on Finance to enquire whether the Revenue laws may not be so amended as to obtain a more equal valuation of land in this State and to give to the proprietor more speedy redress where he is dissatisfied with the assessment.

Mr. Biddle, from the Select Committee on Public buildings, reported a bill appropriating $75,000 to finish and furnish the Capitol. The bill was read first time, and the Report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Whitaker, from the Military Committee, reported a bill vesting in the United States jurisdiction over a certain tract of land in Fayetteville. Read first time.

Mr. Siler, from the Committee on Cherokee lands, reported a Resolution which had its first reading, allowing 8 per cent. upon all advanced payments of Cherokee bonds.

The bill, yesterday rejected, to compel owners of Bridges to construct Draws, was reconsidered, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill concerning infant children, where Parents shall be divorced. Also, a bill, amendatory of the act prescribing how bastard children shall be legitimated. Read first time.

The House then resolved itself again into Committee, on Mr. Rayner's Resolutions. Mr. Eaton, of Warren, took the floor, and spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the Resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Cardwell, of Rockingham, in a short speech on the same side, who was replied to by Mr. H. C. Jones. [He infused a large portion of humour into his remarks, as he always does; but there was, nevertheless, a point and biting sarcasm in his well-timed anecdotes, which told with resistless effect, and produced a more decided impression on the House than an elaborate or ill-tempered Speech could have done.] Some sharp shooting then took place between Messrs. Rayner and Whitaker, and Messrs. Boyden, of Surry, and Caldwell of Mecklenburg; after which, on motion of Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the Resolution, referred to them, proposing an increase of the tax on Pedlars. Concurred in.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Union was read the second time. Mr. Bryan moved that it be indefinitely postponed which was negatived 59 to 51, and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. W. P. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following Report:

"The Committee on Finance have carefully examined the Books and Accounts of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller, from the 31st October 1836, to 31st October 1838, and take much pleasure in saying that they correspond entirely with the statements given in the printed Reports of both Treasurer and Comptroller, as furnished to this General Assembly by them. They have, also, examined with much care the monthly account of the Treasurer with Bank deposites, and find that they are in strict conformity with the act of the General Assembly. Your committee cannot forego the expression of the most entire satisfaction at the able, honest, and businesslike manner in which their Books and Accounts are kept."

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on Mr. Rayner's Resolutions, when Mr. Hoke took the floor in opposition to them. After speaking with great animation for nearly two hours, he gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, without having finished what he had to say.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Speaker laid before the House an Exhibit shewing the condition of the Bank of the State and the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, which were transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that they be printed.

The engrossed bill to amend the Militia Laws of the State, passed its first reading.

Mr. McWilliams introduced a bill authorizing the Justices of the Peace of the several counties to classify themselves for holding the County Courts, which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company was taken up, amended on motion of Mr. Ellington, so as to make the private property of the Stockholders subject to the payment of the debts of the Corporation, in proportion to their respective shares, and finally passed its third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the House the Memorial of the late Internal Improvement Convention, held in this City, which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be referred to the Standing Committees on Internal Improvement of each House, and be printed, ten copies for each member.

A Communication was received from T. Loring, Printer for the Legislature, complaining that the Clerk of the House had infringed upon his rights in sending certain Printing, ordered by the House to be executed, to another Printer. The same having been read, the Principal Clerk (Mr. Manly) made a statement to the House (by leave,) of the reasons which influenced his course—the chief of which was that the Printing, already ordered, was so far behind hand, that he could not expect the document in question to be returned in any reasonable time, and had therefore given it a different direction. On motion, Mr. Loring's Letter was then laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the political Resolutions submitted by Mr. Rayner. Mr. Hoke again took the floor in continuation of his remarks, and after speaking about an hour, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, without having concluded his remarks.

Friday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Robards submitted the following Resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted viz:

Resolved, That the course adopted by the Principal Clerk of this House, in relation to the printing of certain documents, as complained of by T. Loring yesterday, in his letter to the Speaker, was not detrimental to the public interest, but promotive of the despatch of business.

Resolved, That the explanation given by the Clerk, of the facts and circumstances about this matter, is entirely satisfactory to this House.

On motion of Mr. Amis,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it Petit Larceny to take the Chinese Mulberry trees, with an intent to steal, and to impose a penalty upon those purchasing the same from negroes without the authority of their masters.

Mr. Walker, introduced a bill concerning the election and qualification of Constables in certain cases. Read first time.

The House, on motion of Mr. Rayner, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Burke, the Committee rose and reported the Resolutions to the House without amendment. Mr. Hoke then concluded his Speech, begun in Committee of the Whole. The question being on the adoption of the Resolutions.

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the fifth in the series, (which proposes a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands) by adding the following: "Provided, nevertheless, that the said distribution should not render necessary an increase of the taxes or Tariff."

Messrs. Rayner, Boyden and Waddell appealed to the party with which they acted, to vote down any and every amendment, offered. If gentlemen, said they, desire an expression of opinion on any subject, let them bring forward a substantive proposition, and we will meet them.

The question was then put, and the amendment rejected.

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the Resolutions, by inserting the following as a distinct Resolution between the 3rd and 4th, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Public Revenue is collected from the people for the support of Government, and not for the accommodation of Banks, and the public funds ought not to be loaned out and used by Banks."

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the negative, 63 to 56. As this was, uniformly, the state of the vote on every subsequent test proposition, we here insert the *Yeas* and *Nays*, and refer the reader to them, to ascertain how individual members voted on each distinct proposition—

For the amendment.—Messrs. Amis, Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, *Bedford*, James Blount, Boger, Braswell, Bragden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, Daniel, Davis, Eaton, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Hester, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Howerton, Jarman, Robert Jones, Killian, Larkins, Mangum, Massey, James T. Miller, Munday, McNeill, Nye, Orr, Perkins, Pollock, Rand, James R. Rayner, Reid, Rochuck, Siler, Sims, Sloan, Stafford, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson, Trollinger, Tyson, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, S. A. Williams, W. P. Williams—56.

Against the amendment.—Messrs. Beall, Bell, Blalock, W. A. Blount, Bond, Boyden, Brittain, Brummell, Burgan, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Dusk, Dunlap, Ellington, E. J. Erwin, Felton, Forster, Foreman, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Gaither, Harris, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lewis, Lindsay, Matthews, E. F. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McWilliams, Oglesby, Paine, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Preston, Kenneth Rayner, Robards, Rush, Smith, David Thomas, George Thomas, Underwood, Waddell, Wadsworth, James Williams, Wilson, Winston, Young—63.

Mr. Hoke moved further to amend the Resolutions, by adding to the first in the series (which condemns the expunging act) the following: "Provided we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late President against the United States Bank."

Mr. Gilliam said it was known to his friends, generally, that he was opposed, on constitutional grounds, to a Bank of the United States, but he should choose his own time and mode for making a declaration of his principles: He would not be forced into it by any such system of Guerilla warfare, as the gentleman from Lincoln seemed disposed to pursue. He should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Hoke replied, very good naturedly, that his amendment could not be more unpalatable to the gentlemen from Granville, than the resolutions were to himself; and as he could not vote for them in their present shape, he was desirous of making them as little objectionable as possible.

The amendment was rejected 63 to 56.

Mr. Cardwell moved to add to the 8th Resolution (which states that our Senators will represent the wishes of a majority of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions) the following: "And our Senators are hereby instructed so to do."

Mr. C. said, if the whigs meant to instruct, why not do so in plain terms.

Mr. Robards replied, there was no necessity for it, for the gentleman himself (Mr. Cardwell) had stated in his speech, a day or two since, that the Resolutions were so framed as to have all the binding force of instructions.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative, 64 to 54. [The difference in the votes was occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. Wm. P. Williams, and by Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax (Van) voting with the Whigs.]

Mr. Reid offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the 8th Resolution: "Provided we do not intend to take from our Senators the right of independent thought and action concerning the above measures." Rejected 63 to 56.

The question being stated to be on the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. Bedford called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be taken on each resolution separately, which was agreed to. Mr. Bedford took the occasion to give his reasons for voting on the resolutions, as he should, and expressed a confident belief that his constituents would sustain him.

The question on the adoption of the first resolution (which condemns the expunge) was decided in the affirmative 63 to 56.

The question on the second (which declares that the Senate of the United States ought to pass resolutions condemnatory of the act) was also decided in the affirmative 63 to 56.

The 3d Resolution (which denounces the sub Treasury *ratis euribus*) was also carried 63 to 55—Mr. Taylor of Nash absent.

Mr. Orr called for a division of the question on the 4th Resolution. That part of it which declares "that the Public Lands are the common property of all the States" was adopted *unanimously*. The last branch of the Resolution, (condemning the pre-emption act) was adopted 70 to 48—the following Administration men voting for it, viz: Messrs Amis, Bedford, Hester, Rand Siler, Stockard, Tomlinson and Trollinger.

The 5th Resolution (declaring that the proceeds of the Public Lands should be divided among the several States according to Federal population) was adopted 67 to 52—Messrs Bedford, Siler, Stockard and Trollinger (Admin) voting for it.

The 6th Resolution (denouncing the extravagance of the Administration) was adopted 64 to 55—Mr. Hester, (Admin.) voting in the affirmative.

The 7th Resolution (declaring that Executive patronage should be abridged) was carried in the affirmative 66 to 52—Messrs Bedford, Siler, and Whitaker voting in the affirmative.

The 8th Resolution (declaring our Senators will represent the wishes of the people by voting to carry out these Resolutions) was adopted 63 to 56.

The 9th (directing the Governor to forward the Resolutions) was adopted 63 to 56.

The whole having been thus adopted Mr. Rayner moved to adjourn it being about 4 o'clock. Mr. Ford Taylor called for the Yeas and Nays. They were ordered and stood 65 to 36. So the House adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Siler, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands, reported a bill prescribing the mode of an additional survey and sale of the Cherokee Lands; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robards, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report an amendment to the 45th section of the Revenue Laws relative to double taxes collected by Sheriffs.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam-boat Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Caldwell presented a bill to amend an act of 1829, to incorporate a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte; which passed its three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the propriety of altering the manner of appointing Field Officers of Cavalry, so as to select them as the Officers of the other Volunteer Companies.

CONGRESS.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate for the ensuing session.

On Foreign Relations.—Mess. Buchanan, (Chairman.) Tallmadge, Clay of Ky., Rives, Niles.

On Finance.—Mess. Wright, (Chairman.) Webster, Nicholas, Benton, Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, (Chairman,) Davis, Brown, Norvell, Ruggles.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, (Chairman,) Lumpkin, Preston, Strange, Ruggles.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith of Ct. (Chairman,) Spence, Linn, M'Kean, Mouton.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, (Chairman,) Preston, Tipton, Wall, Allen.

On Militia.—Messrs. Clay of Ala., (Chairman,) Swift, Mouton, Smith of Indiana, Foster.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Rives, (Chairman,) Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, Williams.

On Public Lands.—Mess. Walker, (Chairman,) Fulton, Clay of Ala., Allen, Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Mess. Linn, (Chairman) Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, Lyon.

On Indian Affairs.—Mess. White, (Chairman,) Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift.

Of Claims.—Mess. Hubbard, (Chairman,) Tipton, Crittenden, Young, Merrick.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mess. Brown, (Chairman,) White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith of Ct.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, (Chairman,) Morris, Clayton, Strange, Pierce.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, (Chairman,) Lumpkin, Wright Brown, Merrick.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, (Chairman,) M'Kean, Young, Lyon, Foster.

On Pensions.—Mess. Morris, (Chairman,) Prentiss, Pierce, Rouse, Williams.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Ruggs, (Chairman,) Nicholas, Spence, Bayard, M'Kean.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Mess. Strange, (Chairman,) Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, Lyon.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. M'Kean, (Chairman,) Felton, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Norvell, (Chairman,) Smith of Indiana, Merrick.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Maury of Tenn., Towns, Benson, Hastings, Rives, Sweetzer.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Sergeant, Jones, of Va., Atherton, Haynes, Rencher, Pope, Rhett, Webster.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Chambers, Darlington, Russell, Campbell, of Tenn., Stuart, Williams, of N. H., Gray, Saltonstall, Giddings.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Cushman, DeGraff, Toland, Curtis, Mason, of Va., Worthington, Johnson, of La. Montgomery, Riley.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Carey, Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, Chapman, Shields, Lawler, Murray, of Ky., Duncan, Ward.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Hopkins, Habley, Calhoun, of Ky. Towns, Palmer, Leadbetter.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Beardsley, Jenifer, Dawson, Prentiss, of N. Y. Hawkins, Bethune, C. H. Williams, of Tenn., Davis, Lyon.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, of Va., Toucey, Corwin, Garland, of Va. S. W. Morris, of Penn., Turney, Marvin, Foster.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Craig, Underwood, Taliaferro, Pennybacker, Harper, Bardsell, A. H. Shepard of N. C., J. L. Williams, of Tenn., Keim.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Ramsey, Fulshear, Crockett, Shaffer Fessenden.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Calhoun, of Mass., Harlan, Beatty, Bridges, Cheatham, Garland, of Lou., Fletcher, of Mass. Crabb.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Hunter of Va., Elmore, Kennedy.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Doherty, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, Stone.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Chaney, Parker, Graham, of N. C., Patrick, Banks, Parris.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Grennell, Rives, Kemble, Mason, McClelland, of Tenn., Halsted, Glascock.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Wagener Curtis, Holt, Allen, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Southgate, Dennis.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Paynter, Anderson, Pickens.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Cushing, Jackson, of Geo., Dromgoole, Fairfield, Logan, Hoffman, Bynum, Crary.

Committee on Territories.—Messrs. Bronson, Potts, Pearce, Borden, James of N. Y., Farrington, White, Hammond, Chas. Shepard, of N. C.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Virginia, Sibley, Ewing, Whittlesey, Childs.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams, of Kentucky, Allen, of Vermont, McClellan, of New York, Herod, Stanly, Mallory, Plumer, Mitchell.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKeaan, Snyder, Fitmore, Johnson, of Maryland, White, of Indiana, Graves, Grant.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher, of Vermont, Phelps, Menefee, Beers, Robinson, of Maine.

Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln, Pratt, Mercer, McClure, Jackson, of Ga.

Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Shepler, Noble, Southgate, Henry, Peck.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Bicknell, Hawes.

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Dawson, Howard, Briggs, Coffin, Bicknell.

The following Committees, appointed at the first session, stand through the Congress:

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. M. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Jackson, Shepler, Yorke, Andrews.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vermont, Sheffer, Ayerigg, Gray, Holsey.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Clowny, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, Marvin.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Bradford, Maxwell, Gentry, Edwards, Graham.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Howes, Gallup, Plummer.

Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Newton, Dunn, Ridgway.

Select Committee on Decimals.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Toucey, Elmore, Rariden, Grosvenor, Grennell, Clark, Henry, Coffin.

From the New York Express.

A LOCO FOCO PRINCE.

The Furniture sale of Mr. Price, the U. S. District Attorney.—The Furniture of Mr. Price was sold at auction, yesterday, under an assignment to a Mr. Austen, in the Eight Ward. Curiosity tempted a great many persons, particularly Ladies, to visit the House of the now most prominent of the men of the day; and the Politicians took the opportunity, particularly the wicked Whigs to see if the *Interior* of this Great Democrat corresponded with the *Exterior* Democracy he was wont as a Tammany Orator to exhibit in Tammany Hall. Rumor had reported a great deal about the Princely style in which was fitted up the House of this People Loving Pet of Tammany:—and there was seldom a greater rush to hear, as 'Price,' 'Price,' 'Price,' was called in the old Wigwam, than to see how this 'Price,' 'Price,' 'Price,' practiced what he preached.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Price as a Leg-Treasury, not a word can be said against the lustre or elegance of his Interior. If there are any Houses in this country more richly filled up than Mr. Price's, there are but very few. The Furniture was of the most costly and splendid kind, and must have cost an enormous sum of money,—for what was had, was not of the common, but of the East Room order, such as Col. Benton, in his letter to Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, described. Indeed such was the curiosity to see all the [illegible] that the catalogue of sale sold for three or four shillings. Eight servants, it is said, were kept to take care of all this,—and the occupants. The Mirrors must have cost more than $2000. The Dinner Service, with every thing one could think of, even to the Fanny Kemble finger glass, was as complete as one could imagine. The Parlors were fitted out with Mirrors, Divans, Marble Centre Tables, Chandeliers, Curtains, Rosewood Tables, Ottomans, Sofas, &c. &c.,—and a Saxony Carpet, and of so much splendor, that we know not what the twin Orators of Price in Tammany, such as Ming and Eli Moore, would have said with the gift they have of a flow up in description. Destitute as we are of their gift of *the gab*, all we can do, is just to copy from the Catalogue a few of the items in the *Back Parlor*,—among which their eyes will be gladdened by an Oil Painting of Andrew Jackson, thus showing that Mr. Price was ever among the faithful. The *Back* Parlor we take, because we took the *Front* Parlor we might pass and blind forever the eyes of Loco Foco Readers.

BACK PARLOR.

2 Dinner setts of green sprig and white china.

1 Desert sett of fine white china and gold sprig border, rich cut.

68 pieces glass ware, consisting of wine glasses, tumblers, champagne glasses, claret glasses, finger glasses, hock glasses, cologne glasses, claret pitchers, &c.

30 rich cut glass decanters, variety of splendid patterns.

Lady's elegant inlaid rosewood work table centre, inlaid oval top with 2 side leaves and drawers.

1 brass coal scuttle; 1 brass tablet and kettle, with stand and heater.

2 china cologne mantle ornaments.

A set of 3 elegant bronze mantle lamps with rich cut 8 inch drops and cut shades on triangle gothic stands, 1 double and 2 single burners.

A large mantle glass, in gilt frame with balls, size of plate about 72 by 60 inches.

2 elegant rosewood ottomans, with black silk seats, and tassels, gathered ray sides on castors.

2 handsome rosewood card tables, with revolving tops square frame, with 4 convex pillars and block feet.

2 handsome bronze and gilt candelabras for 4 lights each, with shades and stands.

Extra large size pier glass, about 110 by 36 inches, gilt frame.

1 bordered chintz roller window shade.

A set of rich red silk damask window curtains, silk border and fringe, turkey red linings, rich full drappery in centre, with silk cord and tassells, bands, &c., on 5 gilt poles, large rings and end ornaments for 3 windows, including the white muslin curtains with border bands, &c., for 3 upper windows.

12 superior made and highly finished mahogany fashionable French chairs, with scroll front feet, fine hair cloth seats, bound with twisted black silk cord edges.

An elegant divan in rosewood frame, blue black silk seat and tassels with gathered ray front to match the ottomans.

An elegant and highly finished rosewood sofa, with rich scroll ends and back ogee front, on block feet and castors, fine hair cloth seat and back, with two round and two large square pillars.

An elegant bronze chandelier, with Grecian chain and fine cut shades to 4 burners.

A fine print in gilt frame and glazed—Queen Victoria.

A fine large oil painting in rich gilt frame of Andrew Jackson.

A suit of handsome mahogany extension

tables; on 9 octagon legs, on castors, length about 20 feet.

A Saxony carpet, 55 yards.

Imperial rug to match.

Figured drugget, 15 yards.

2 handsome table covers, with bread border and ornamental centre.

The Furniture generally sold very well, commanding good prices,—but uncle Sam will reap nothing of the harvest, inasmuch as all the receipts pass into other hands.

The *Democracy* of Mr. Price is of the same pattern as some thousands of the ebullient arrogating Democracy of the land. They preach Agrarianism shoulder to shoulder with Mang and Slamm in Tammany Hall, and live as in a Palace of the Caesars at home. They have a great horror of Banks, and a great affection for Leg Treasuries. We poor Whigs who get a living by hard knocks they denounce as Aristocrats, whereas they monopolize in themselves, all the right and title all of us have to a common interest for the welfare of the People. In one of Mr. Price's Bedford sons was a series of Scripture pieces, at the sale of which there was a great laugh, as much as in religion he was understood to be of the Fanny Wright school, as well as in morals.

TREASONABLE PROCEEDINGS.

Extract of a Letter from Washington.

"You are aware that Mr. Atherton's Resolution on Abolition, had been corrected in a caucus of Southern and Northern Van Buren members of Congress. The impropriety of Southern men making the subject a matter for *party* arrangement and compromise, is glaring enough, and is sufficient to bring the most decided condemnation upon the proceeding. But what terms of sufficient reprobation can be found for those Southerners, who agreed with the North, to exclude from their deliberations—upon *our* property a whole class of gentlemen here, personally and politically, as much interested as property, happiness and life can make any one? It is at once an unbridled injury and insult, and treason to the very bidding meetings.

"It was arranged by the Caucus that the South-ern Whigs should have no opportunity of being heard. The Previous Question was called, not merely to silence the abolitionists—for there is nothing they so much desire as to have the resolutions of these amalgamating gentlemen—but to silence the indignation of the Southern Whigs, and their exposure of the base and atrocious proceeding."

COMMENT.

If any one circumstance could more strongly than another pourtray the base, treacherous and deceptial character of the men, convened for the purpose of protecting *Southern* rights, it would be the fact, that *P. P. Cushman*, of New Hampshire, was made President of the meeting. We invite the serious attention of the whole Southern people to this fact, in connexion with another, but little less characteristic, but still more startling and portentous in its consequences. We allude to the *exclusion* of a large portion of the Southern delegation, from consultation on a subject therefore deemed of universal and all-pervading interest to the whole South. Never at any previous period, (except in the case of Mr. Pinkney, and his fate is known,) has any Southern man thought of acting on this vital question without the aid and co-operation of his Southern brethren. It was left for this day, and for such patriots as Messrs. Dromgoole and Rives, Bedford Brown, and some of the South Carolina conspirators, to abandon the South, and go into Caucus with *Northern* men, on the subject of Slavery, to the exclusion of Southern slaveholders. It was left for these men to commit the damning treachery or unspeakable folly, of trying to produce division in the South, by banding themselves with Cushman, Atherton & Co., and setting them up as the leaders and champions of Southern rights.

We believe the people of the South to be intelligent as well as moral—That they cannot fail to see the deep injury inflicted upon them by this iniquitous proceeding; and seeing it, and the base motive which dictated it, we do not doubt, but that they will visit the corrupt actors with the severest punishment. The whole Van Buren delegation from the South (if there be exceptions we have not heard of them,) have, so far as it was in their power, for a low party object, betrayed the South. They have abandoned their colleagues, and weakened a common cause by making it a party question. They will, no doubt, when arraigned by their abused constituents, profess that they were acting for what they believed to be the welfare of the South—But they will find it difficult to persuade any one that they were so stupid as to believe, that Mr. Cushman, of New Hampshire, was more devoted to the interests of the South, than all the Southern Whig members; and that the latter could not be trusted [illegible] consultation on the subject of abolition, while the former and his Northern associates were made Presidents and leaders. Such an apology will be too barefaced for credulity, and will but aggravate their offending by adding insult to injury.

No—as we have before stated—these gentlemen in this last desperate struggle for their master's benefit, have overrated the ignorance and endurance of the Southern people. They have counted too confidently upon a stock of gullibility which has been some time exhausted, and they will find to their cost that they can no longer sport with the vital interests of the South, as so much capital for political stock jobbing. Our happiness and prosperity, our lives and liberty are too intimately blended with, and dependant on our domestic institutions, for the latter to be confided to the keeping of political gamblers, and their preservation be made dependant on the honesty of men, selfish, unprincipled, and devoid of patriotism.

We shall from time to time advert to this nefarious proceeding, and keep it fresh in the public mind. The treachery of the Southern Van Buren members shall not be forgotten—their constituents shall remember it until the day of reckoning comes round. They shall be made to answer the questions—

Why they excluded Southern men from their deliberations on a subject of deep and vital interests to them all?

Why they made a party question of this, which above all others should know no party?

Why they went into caucus with Northern men and surrendered the question of *reception?*

And finally, how they expected to strengthen the institution of slavery, by entrusting its defence to men (Cushman, Atherton & Co.,) who hold that slavery, is abhorrent to the laws of God and man?—*Rich. Wig.*

Charlotte:

Friday, January 4, 1839.

☞The bill to divide this county passed the Commons by 10 instead of 14 majority as we stated last week.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention, a part of which is on our first page.

☞*Legislative.*—We understand, by a private letter received in town, that the Legislature will adjourn on the 7th instant.

We also learn that Mr. Rayner's *instructing Resolutions* passed the Senate by a majority of two votes.

We learn further, from the same source, that the bill which passed the House of Commons, to form a new County out of a part of Mecklenburg and Anson counties, was rejected in the Senate by a majority of 13 votes, and that Doctor STEPHEN FOX, a Senator from the county of Mecklenburg voted against the bill.

We are not able at present to give our friends in the lower part of the county, the reasons which induced the Doctor to violate the pledges he made to the people last Summer while canvassing for their votes. But we suppose he took into consideration the improbability of his being returned again to the Senate should the county be divided.—We know that the Doctor is a sort of shallow marauder that it is difficult for craft of heavy dimensions, like the people, to follow into his senatorial retreats. Or rather he is like George Kremer's old hen, that was always cackling—cackling—but never laid an egg. He smells blood and thunder in every thing, like Jack the Giant-killer, and is equally ferocious in his wrath.

"*Fe*, fi, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of an Englishman,
Dead or alive, I will have some."

☞It is stated that Gov. Swain intends to resign the President's Chair of the University of North Carolina. This is to be regretted as Gov. Swain has filled the chair with decided approbation. The Wilmington Advertiser recommends Walker Anderson as his successor.

☞We omitted to notice in last week's paper that a dastardly attempt had been made on the life of Thomas Loring, Esq., Editor of the N. Carolina Standard, on the evening of the 15th ult. by throwing a large stone at him while standing at his desk in his office. We have read Mr. Lowring's statement of the affair, and we are sorry to see in what spirit it is written, for he seems to be exasperated at the whole Whig party because some one of its members may have done a disgraceful act. We rejoice that the Editor escaped unhurt, and we sincerely hope that the offender may be ferreted out, whether Whig or not and receive merited punishment.

☞*Latest from Harrisburg.*—We learn that the Senate, on the 20th, ult. adopted a resolution recognizing the Whig branch of the House; upon which the Loco Foco branch forthwith adopted a resolution declaring that in consequence thereof, the legislative department had become inoperative, and appointing a committee to report an address to the people, calling upon them to take immediate measures for the restoration of the Government. A fearful crisis is at hand—the smothered flames are bursting out afresh and we shall not be surprised if bloodshed and ruin should follow anarchy and confusion.

The following individuals have been ordered by Judge Blythe (a Van Buren man) to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, on charge of active participation in the recent outrages at Harrisburg—George W. Barton, of Lancaster; Aaron F. Cox, of Cumberland; Charles F. Menich, of Harrisburg, (United States Marshal;) Charles Pray, John W. Ryan, John Savage, J. McCahon, Joseph Hall, and others, of Philadelphia. Warrants are out for other individuals who have not been arrested. Most of these individuals were represented by counsel, and had the benefit of all the exculpatory testimony they could advance. Still they have been fully bound over for trial. What a comment is this on the assertions of partisan leaders, that there was no disturbance. At the hearing before Judge Blythe, the Commonwealth was represented by the Attorney General, who went to the seat of Government at the request of the Governor.

☞Judge White has so far recovered his health as to start on to Washington.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor.—The following is a small item of news from the Mint. The well is now finished having cost over $1300. It is said to be 24 feet deep. If the cost of an article would make it good, this ought to be one of the finest character. Pray, would the Superintendent give such a price for labor in his own case? For extravagance, this item of public expenditure exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever heard. Will it be sustained?

NO ARISTOCRAT.

Internal Improvement Convention.—The result of its deliberations was communicated to the Legislature on the 20th ult., in the form of a Memorial, by the Select Committee appointed for the purpose. It was read to the House of Commons by Judge Saunders in an impressive manner, occupying more than an hour for that purpose, and is admirably drawn up. We shall publish it hereafter. Ten copies were ordered to be printed for each member.—*Ral. Reg.*

D. W. Courts, Esq. was, on the 20th ult., unanimously re-elected Public Treasurer of the State; and Wm. F. Collins, Esq. was also unanimously re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts, for two years.

Death of Commodore Nicholson.—We learn from the American that Commodore Nicholson died at his residence in Baltimore on Wednesday evening the 19th ult., of apoplexy, after a few hours illness.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of *twenty four days*, and the passage of *twenty six public Acts*. Among these, are, an act incorporating the Metropolitan Rail Road Company, (for extending the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to Columbia,) and *an act to guarantee the payment of any loan which the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company may make.*

Col. C. G. Memminger, who represented that State with so much ability and address, before our last Legislature, is charged with a similar mission to Kentucky.—If South Carolina has any son by whom this object can be effected, Col. M. will not fail in the accomplishment of his purpose.—*Raleigh Star.*

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 17th ult., the bill to postpone indefinitely the payment of the 4th instalment of the Surplus Revenue, came up, and the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st of January, 1840, so as not to destroy the act entirely. The amendment was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, Merrick, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lompkin, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Preston, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Ct. Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams of Me. Williams of Miss. Wright, Young—26.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

It will thus be seen that the administration party is determined to withhold this money from the States. Every administration Senator, except Mr. Calhoun, voted against Mr. Clay's motion.

In the House on the same day, the Harrisburg riots were brought under consideration by a resolution of Mr. Fry, of Penn., to inquire of the President whether any call has been made on him by the Governor of Pennsylvania for troops, and whether any arms or ammunition have been furnished by the United States to the militia of Pennsylvania recently called out by the Governor. The resolution having been received, on motion of Mr. Cushing, the inquiry was extended to whether any U. S. officer instigated or participated in the riots; whether the President has taken any measures to punish such acts, and whether any such officer still remains in the Government service.

This resolution produced a most excited debate, in which the Speaker indulged Mr. Patriken (Van) in the delivery of a tirade in which such dignified expressions as "Whig Bankites, Biddleites, Ritnerites, blackguardism, vulgar term of blackguard abuse, swinish multitude, low abuse which the vilest blackguardism could invent," &c. formed the chief part. But when Mr. Naylor, (Whig) rose to reply, he was called to order by the Speaker no less than twelve times, whilst endeavoring to state the *facts* in relation to the occurrences at Harrisburg, the Speaker not relishing the truth on that subject. The resolution was finally adopted.

On the next day, the President communicated a message in answer to the resolution, covering a number of documents, from the different departments, among them a letter from the Governor asking military aid, a letter from the Secretary of War declining, respectfully, to furnish such aid, on the ground that the case provided for by the Constitution had not occurred, and an indignant reply of Gov. Ritner to this refusal.—Also, showing that ammunition had been furnished from the U. S. Arsenal, and that this act had met with the decided disapprobation of the War Department.

On Tuesday the 18th, in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, who stated that he has discovered a mode of producing rain in tracts of country, and proposing to try the experiment at his own expense, provided Congress will pay him a premium if he succeeds. He also professed to be able to raise the Ohio river, at his pleasure. Mr. Buchanan, whilst he did not profess to have full faith in these professions, yet stated that Mr. Espy was a highly respectable and intelligent man, and a distinguished meteorolgist. The petition was laid on the table; not appearing to find much favor in the Senate.—*Fay. Observer.*

FROM CANADA.

The Patriots Routed and Runaway.—The Detroit papers of the 5th and 6th give accounts of the defeat and dispersion of the whole patriot force. The British loss at the attack upon the Barracks is reported at 18, and several wounded. Patriot loss one (an officer) and three wounded. The U. S. steamboats Erie, Illinois and Macomb were cruizing in the river on Tuesday night and prevented any reinforcements crossing. After the "Patriots" left Windsor they were pursued by troops from Malden. It is said they divided on their approach, part retreating to the woods and the remainder to an island in the river. The Erie, which was cruizing about at the time, arrested ten or twelve as they were crossing to the island, some of whom were taken before Judge Wilkins, examined and committed for trial. From thirty to fifty escaped to the American side. On the approach of the Erie the main body of the British troops returned to Windsor, leaving a small force to pursue the party that retreated to the woods.

The whole patriot force amounting to 250 men, were dispersed and routed by seventy militia men and *six* regulars.

Not a Canadian resident joined the Patriot invaders when they landed in Canada!

Executions at Kingston.—Colonel Von Shoultz, the Pole, was hung on Saturday week. He was aged 31. His father was a major in the Polish army at the battle of Warsaw. The prisoner also rose to be major in the Polish service. In 1836 he came to the United States, and settled at Salina as a chedist.

Dorephus Abbey, a printer, and second in command, was also to be hung on Saturday; also Daniel George and Charles Smith, officers in the same expedition. Governor Arthur orders the execution of all the prisoners convicted, and a number more were sentenced to be executed on the 12th.

The new Steamboat safety law, has, as yet, been productive of but very little benefit. In the last six weeks, there have been, we believe, three dreadful explosions on the waters of the Mississippi. The cause of all these disasters is apparent to any one who has travelled from Wheeling to New Orleans. The boats are generally built of the slightest materials, and are not calculated to last more than *four* years at farthest. Indeed, we understand that a Mississippi Steamboat owner generally calculates that his boat will pay for herself in one year, and that if she lasts two or three years longer without snagging or exploding, that it is a very good business.—*Petersburg Intel.*

The Postmaster General, in his report, gives Congress warning that the building occupied by him is combustible. If the threatened investigations should be commenced, we fancy the risk will be greatly increased. Congress should therefore lose no time in throwing securities around this inflammable department. There is a "premonitory symptom," that matters are to be purged by fire.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Wages of Iniquity.—We learn from the Natchez (Miss.) Courier of the 26th ult. that in the case of Adolph Esdra against Berrault de St. Sauveur, *for slander*, which was recently tried in the Circuit Court of that county, Judge Coulter presiding, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

A Valuable Cow.—The Louisville Journal says; "Henry Clay, Jr. Esq. has sold his imported improved short horned Durham cow, Princess, to John and Richard Allen, Esquires, of this county for $2,000, the highest price ever given for a cow in the United States."

MARRIED

In this County, on the 10th ult., by Col. John Sloan, Mr. WM. MEANS to Miss CAROLINE HIPP.

Also, on the 27th ult., by the same, the Rev. DAVID EMERSON to Miss ISABELLA ADALINE, daughter of Mr. John Todd.

Also, on the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. RICHARD W. ELLIOTT to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. James Hutchison.

Saddling Business.

HAVING purchased G. W. Houston's interest in the above Business, it is important that all debts heretofore contracted should be settled by Cash or Note, as soon as possible, say by the February Court at farthest.

ANDW. MONTGOMERY.

Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the *Firm of A. & W. Alexander*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers tender their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and would remind them that as the new year commences the business of the last year should be settled as soon as possible, and we hope our friends who have accounts will call and settle them either by Cash or Note, without further notice.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

N. B. The Business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of *Alexander & Brothers* at the old stand, one door south of the Post Office, where they intend to keep a good stock of

GOODS,

and will sell on the most reasonable terms.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WM. ALEXANDER.
C. T. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

GOLD MINES

At Public Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by the Anglo-American Gold Mining Association, *for purposes therein mentioned*, we shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in the town of Charlotte, on Monday the 28th day of January, 1839, (and continue from day to day, until all is sold) all the property conveyed in said trust, as follows, viz: One tract of Land known as the Washington Mine, on which a vein of Gold has been recently discovered of large extent, and ore of unequalled richness, which would yield immense profit to any one authorized to work it. One tract known as the Claremont place, together with the tract adjoining, containing the Alexander Mine. One tract called the Henderson Mine tract. One tract adjoining the Washington Mine, containing 40 acres of Land. One tract adjoining the Harris Mine called the Rogers' Hill Mine. A lease, for a term of years, on the Harris Mine, and also a lease on the Susannah Alexander Mine. Likewise

4 Steam Engines and Gold Mills,

attached thereto, with the buildings in which they stand. Also the

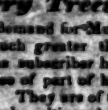
Valuable Mills and Machinery

on Mallard Creek. Four or five sets of Blacksmith's Tools of a superior quality, and an Iron Turning Lathe of the first quality. Together with Quicksilver, Mining Stores, Stock and many other useful and necessary articles for Farmers and Miners too numerous to name in this advertisement.

JOS. H. WILSON, } *Trustees.*
JAS. P. HENDERSON, }

Dec. 28, 1838. 1433

Mulberry Trees.



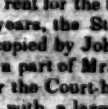
AS the demand for Mulberry trees is much greater than can be supplied, the subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France, and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March; and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices.

Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838. 1433

NOTICE.



ON the 28th of this instant, I will rent for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years, the Store House lately occupied by John J. Dunlap, dec'd., which is a part of Mr. Springs's Brick Building, near the Court-house, well adapted for a Store, with a large counting room and good cellar.

DAN ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 2. 1839. 1433

10 or 12 Negroes to be Hired.

YOUNG Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired privately. Apply at *Dr.* David R. Dunlap's.

Charlotte, January 2. 1839.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1839.

A—Wm. D. Alexander, Robt. Alexander, I. F. Alexander, Ulysses Alexander, 2, Geo. Allen, Wm. Blind Alexander, J A Alexander, N W Alexander.

B—Thos. Blanchard, W. S. Bivens, Maj. Jas. Black, Mary T. Barnet, M. Beaty, A. F. Berryhill, Jas. Barnet, Wm. M. Barnet, Jno. Blount, Wm. F. Braxton, Jno. Brown, A. Bryan, Jno. Burlison T. Barker, James C. Beatty.

C—Jas. Callihan, W. J. Campbell, Wm. Cook, 4 John Campbell, Wm. Campbell.

D—J. Dunn, J. Davis, Chas. Dawson, W. Davis

E—T. C. Emerson, Caleb Erwin, 2, Jas. Elms, Gen. Edney.

F—Joseph Foster.

G—T. P. Grier, Mrs. Jane Griffith, Wm. Gray, John Gardner, Miss Drucilla S. Gray.

H—Wm. J. Hayes, Miss Margt. J. Harrison, H. L. Hale, Andw. Hipp, Robt. Hockaby, Jno. K. Harrison, Sam. House, Albert P. Hill, Eliz. Hicks, David Henderson, Dr. Wm. Henderson, Mrs. Jas. Hunter, And. Harris, John Henderson, Miss Eliza Houston, Wm. L. Houston, Jane Henderson.

I & J—Jas. Irwin, Reub. Irwin, Pass & Tils Joullian, Sam. Jamison, Wm. Jamison, Andw. Jamison, Madame Jollin, James and David Johnson, Nancy Jones, Jane Johnson, Isaac Jordan.

K—Mrs. Ann Kerr, J. Kerr, Eliz. Kennedy.

L—Wm. Lorky, 2, D. Ledwell, Lide & Kerr, Mary or Jane Lemmon, Robt. W. Lemmon, Mary Lentile, Col. James Lynch.

M—Rev. J. Morrison, Wm. H. Masterson, Matthew M'Call, Hugh M'Luse, S. M. Moore, Robt. M'Gee, Josiah Montgomery, J. H. M'Glue, Hugh M'Cahan, Miss Mary A. Mahan, James M'Comb Lewis Marr.

N—Henry Nicholson, Albert G. Newton.

O—Silas Orr, Joab L. A. Orr.

P—Dr. John H. Pearce, John Peacock, Wm. Phillips, Maj. Anthony Porter, 2, Capt. John Phillips, Wm. C. Peoples.

R—Upton Rodden, John Rea, Margt. Rodgers, Jno. Rouche, Jas. M. Rozzell, Jos. Reed.

S—Tho. Sorey, Daniel Shelby, Wm. Simpson, Willeta Sellers, H. & E. Stewart, Wash. Sheaf, J. R. Sample, Capt. I. Spencer, W. N. Spears, 2.

T—W. L. Todd, H. Tiser, Dr. W. H. Turpin.

V—Francis Vena, 2.

W—J. M. White, Wm. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, N. Wallace, C. Wallack.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will be opened on Tuesday, Janry 1, 1839. The terms, payable in advance, are the same as heretofore, viz:—For the lowest elementary branches of English $10 50, for a session of 5 months: For the others, including all, except Languages, Lectures with experiments, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. $15 50. The first session will be only two months. A more full prospectus will soon be issued; in the meantime, any further information desired, will be communicated with pleasure, by

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

Charlotte, Dec. 27, 1838. 430*tf*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 26, 1838. 1431

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle either by Cash or Note—Cash preferred.

THOS. HARRIS.

Dec. 26, 1838. 430*tf*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jas. Davis, dec'd. are hereby required to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. H. DAVIS, *Executor.*

Dec. 22, 1838. 1432

Italian Spring Wheat.

JUST received and for sale two barrels of White Italian Spring Wheat.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 19, 1838. 429*tf*

The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of —HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily effectious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by protecting the fabricative operation of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in many cases, and the thorough solution of all internal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Disputes of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, that operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases.—*Scurvy, Ulcers and Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions* and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the skin*. *Common Colds* and *Influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. *Piles*,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He invented, at length, the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by the highest means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, *for a week or fortnight*, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.*—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.* should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. *Letters, post paid*, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

JUST received, a full supply of the above articles. Having purchased exclusively for Cash, I will undersell all the dealers in the city.

E. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, Dec. 18, 1838. 430*tf*

P. S. All persons having open accounts will call and close them, between this time and the 10th of January next. Notes will be taken where cash cannot be paid conveniently.

Self Protection Justifiable!

THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward between this and the 15th of January next, and settle by CASH. Those who do not comply with the above requisition, may without respect of person, age, or sex, expect to be SUED—Short justice prompts this course. Look upon each of my Creditors as part of my "Household" and am desirous to escape "the woe" pronounced against those who do not provide for their household. I humbly ask a compliance for which I will feel thankful.

JOHN M. HAFFOLDT.

Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1838. 429*tf*

NEW GOODS. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now receiving a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Hats, Shoes and Crockery,

usually kept in this market, which added to their former stock, enables them to offer a more general assortment than they have ever had before.

The subscribers return their thanks to their Friends and customers, for the liberal share of patronage which they have received, and earnestly solicit the City calling and giving us a trial, as we will make it an inducement for them to buy, look and judge for yourselves.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 20, 1838. 426*tf*

N. B. We would just say to their friends who have Notes and Accounts standing for the years 1836 and 1837, that they can do us a great favor by calling and giving us some money, as it is necessary we should make collections this winter to enable us to pay our own debts.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

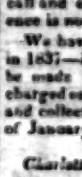
all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH & CREDIT*

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 422*tf*

NOTICE.



I HAVE returned from New York, and I inform my friends, that I have made arrangements to purchase or ship **COTTON** to any amount. I will do the business distinct from the concern, and will, if persons wish to ship their Cotton, make such advancements as will suit their convenience, until sale is made. Also, I have made arrangements in Charleston so that persons can make choice of the two markets, and I will send to the one chosen. Also, I shall give my personal attention to settling our old business which must be closed. I will take Cotton at market prices in all cases, but if that is not offered the money will positively be required.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

Oct. 12, 1838. 419*tf*

P. S. We are now receiving our stock of

Cheap and Seasonable

GOODS

that we will sell unusually low for *CASH* or to punctual dealers, bought in New York and Newark.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of January, 1839, at the Home Plantation of the late S. Edwards, dec'd., of York District, S. C., I will offer for sale all the real and personal property of said dec'd., consisting of several

TRACTS of LAND,

(on Fishing and Taylor's Creeks,) in convenient sizes to suit any who may wish to purchase. Said land is first rate for Cotton, Corn, and all kinds of small grain, and is well improved.

—ALSO—

32 likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

From 4 to 5000 bushels of CORN, What Cotton is on hand in the boll, Fodder, Wheat Oats and Flour,

HORSES, COWS, 3 Yoke of OXEN,

200 to 300 HOGS,

among which are 70 or 80 ready for Pork,

Cotton Gin and all geering belonging to it, Threshing Machine and Wheat Fan, Blacksmith Tools, Farming Tools, 2 Stills, with the necessary vessels to carry on the Distillery, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles not mentioned. The sale will continue from day to day, until all are sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ALEX. STEELE, *Adm'r.*

York District, S. C., Nov. 29, 1838. 1431

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing

Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. ☞ *A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.*

Old Gold and **Silver** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.

Nov. 28. 427*tf*

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Springs & Dinkins, are requested to settle their Notes between this and January Court, or suit will positively be instituted upon them, as I must close the concern.

LEROY SPRINGS, *Surviving Partner of* SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Dec. 1, 1838. 427*tf*

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 7th day of January next, at the residence of the subscriber, will be hired for one year, several likely Negroes —also some valuable Land to rent. Terms made known on that day.

SUSANNAH SMARTT.

Dec. 14, 1838. 1431

Public Notice.

AS I am determined to leave this place in a few weeks, I have disposed of my establishment to Mr. Richard Wears, who will continue to carry on business in the same line as I have heretofore done. This, therefore, is to give notice,—that all those who have standing accounts with me to call immediately and settle the same, by CASH or NOTE, as I am determined to have my business settled as soon as possible.

WM. SANDREY.

Nov. 6, 1838. 423*tf*

I have also a small House to rent on the same street, by the year. Persons wishing to rent can make application immediately.

PLANTERS' HOTEL, Lancasterville, S. C.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

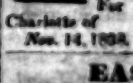
Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with **Lots** for stock convenient to water, and **Corn** furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Nov. 7, 1838. 1436

For Sale.



A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars inquire in Charlotte of

H. C. OWENS.

Nov. 14, 1838. 425*tf*

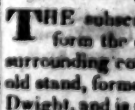
EASY RIDING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the right for making M'coady's **SPRING SADDLES**, and that he will be ready in a short time to supply all demands for the same.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, Agt. for G. W. HOUSTON.

Sept. 21st, 1838. 416*tf*

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Conch Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

☞ REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93*tf*

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicine, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of these diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside these prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilise the stomach and bowels: to relieve the excessive puking and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised until recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years interest application to a profession in which he was regularly bred and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and gained such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effectual to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.

8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of spleen or despondency by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure valid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable in the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as in the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however?) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable and alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand pre-eminent, for their soothing influence when on young ladies while suffering from the many changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Cholic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where [illegible] but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 1434

Wrapping Paper

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837.

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office

Writing Paper.

WE have a small quantity of Foolscap paper for sale by the quire. Enquire at the Printing Office.